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Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 26th instant. No bookings will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th instant.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 16th May 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

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Bombay, 23rd May 1863.

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Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—On and after the 25th instant, the fare for a Dhoolee over the Bhore Ghaut will be Rs. 2-10-0 instead of Rs. 2-4-0.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 21st May 1863.

NOTICE.—A Family residing in the Fort can Board and Lodge from 1st June next a Married Couple, a Bachelor, or a Lady. For terms, apply by writing to "Z," care of this Paper.

NOTICE.—MONDAY the 25th instant, will be observed as a HOLIDAY by the undernoted Establishments, to commemorate the Anniversary of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

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Bombay, 15th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of two approaches to Beitkul by the Arbyle and Kyes-ghats.

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A ditto Mug, | A ditto Milk Ewer,

AND A PAIR OF SILVER SUGAR TONGS.

All of the richest workmanship and of the best finish, forming a very beautiful and unique set, equally well adapted for a Christening Present or a Birthday-Gift. Price for ..... Cash Rs. 175 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash ..... Rs. 60 to 100

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash ..... Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scaling or Sheilstands, and coloured glass ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash ..... Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving cypher or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS,
CONSISTING OF
One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot.
One Silver Electro-plated Coffee Pot.
One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
One Milk or Cream Jug, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER CORKSCREW.
Complete Rs. 3 each. Cash.

The above is of the simplest construction—very strong, and is warranted to draw every Cork neatly without effort or labour on the part of the drawer.

WINE AND SPIRIT FLASKS.

A strong serviceable Flask, covered with Wicker, with double screw-on Patent tops, the outer one forming a small drinking cup.

From Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 each. Cash.

PRINCE OF WALES' pattern Sugar Sifters, beautifully finished and gilt. Rs. 6.

ICE TONGS of best silvered plate, tastefully ornamented. Rs. 5.

MARROW SCOOPS, extra strong, thickly coated with silver. Rs. 4.

TOAST RACKS of novel patterns. Rs. 7 to 25.

DESSERT OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete... 50 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles 90 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but more richly engraved and chased blades and prongs 120

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl 175 0

ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design 190 0

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the SECURE IVORY-HANDLED and BALANCE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the *Ring*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect style of manufacture*:—

Table Knives ..... per dozen Rs.	22 0
Dessert Knives ..... ,, ,,	17 8
Meat Carvers, one Knife and one fork, per pair	7 8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto	7 0

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four	4 0
OBLONG DISHES, with hot water compartment with shifting handles each making into three separate dishes, suitable for meat, curries, &c., each one complete. Rs.	18 0
OVAL FLUTED pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment—the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish)	20 0

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces.—Viz., the hotwater well or stand; the middle part or dish; and the cover	40 0
ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered upon white hard metal highly ornamented, and of a superior quality, in three pieces as those last mentioned; but having a divider to fit loose into the upper dish, forming three spaces for vegetables, &c., if required. Each Rs.	70 0
SMALL DISHES, suitable for Chops, Cutlets, Muffins, &c., composed of three pieces, i. e., warmer on feet with two handles, inner plate fitting tight on the warmer, and cover with shifting handle. Each Rs.	50 0

*** Four of the above form a very neat set of Vegetable Dishes.

BUTTER POTS, glass, with plated under dish and cover, with ornamental knob, opaque crystal, green, canary colour, &c., round and oval, from Rs. 8, 10, 12, to	18 0
BUTTER COOLERS, all kinds and descriptions. Fawn pattern, cage pattern, lion, royal, strawberry, &c., most elegant designs and of the first quality, Rs. 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, to	30 0

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

PATTERNS.

	Plain.	King's	Albert.	Lilly.	Linear.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Table Forks per ½ doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons ,,	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Spoons ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons ,,	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do do. ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do. ,,	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs each.	2½	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons ,,	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles ,,	1½	3	3

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, *Monday, 25th May* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16 to 2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	98½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	100 per ct pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	32 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	29 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	92 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p.sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shs.	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockjii Pitty's spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 200 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1835-36		98¼
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		107¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		104

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4¼
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	249
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
"	(Seed)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
To London	(Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
"	(Seed)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
To China			
To Clyde		No enquiry.	
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (23rd May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	445 to 446
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	435 to 436
New Bhawnagar, (ready.)	"	435 to 436
New Oomrawtee	"	390 to 400
Old Compta	"	420 to 422
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	510 to 515
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	405 to 410
New Varavul	"	400 to 405
New Khandeish	"	380 to 385
New Purtabee	"	420 to 421
New Accote	"	415 to 416
New Mangalore	"	415 to 420
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,570 to 1,575.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		7-0 to 7-4
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	32 to 33
and White)	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of May 23.)

SINCE the date of our last report, the Import market has continued in a very languid state, notwithstanding the favourable accounts received from Manchester by the mail of the 18th ultimo. The dearness of money has checked any active enquiries for *Cotton Piece Goods*, and the movements from importers and bazar dealers are consequently very small. Stocks in the hands of dealers are very much reduced; holders continue firm and the quotations of almost all descriptions remain unaltered, with the exception of *Grey Shirtings* 40 in. 6 to 8 lbs. weight which has declined three to four annas per piece. Business for distant marts has almost ceased, owing to the approach of the monsoon, while for nearer places such as Guzerat and Deccan, transactions on a limited scale have transpired. *Yarns* are in moderate request at about former rates. In *Metals* there is not much doing.

In the Export market, a small business has been done. *Cottons* are in little demand and the prices have considerably declined, owing to the apprehension of war between England and America and the heavy accumulation of stocks, combined with the tightness in the money market. *Wool* of fine qualities is little dearer in price. Seeds are firm and quiet.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—*Grey Shirtings* 40-in., 6 to 8lbs have been neglected and have given way in price; 8¼ lbs and upwards, owing to their scarcity, are saleable at former rates.; 45-in Shirtings up to 8 lbs weight are likewise weak in enquiry and value, 8½ lbs and upwards are scarce and command full rates.; 50 and 54 in. cloths are scarce and fetch former rates. *Grey Longcloths* 36-in. by 40 and 45 are scarce and wanted at higher rates. *Grey Domestics* of narrow widths up to 18lbs weight have a good enquiry for transhipment to Aden at an average of 15 to 15¼ annas per lb.; other kinds are dull. *Grey T. Cloths* are firm in enquiry and value. *Grey Cambrics* are scarce and would fetch higher rates. *Grey Madapollams* are dull and quotations are nominal; holders are firm. *Grey Printers* are wanted at full rates. *Grey Mulls, Jacconets*, and *Drills* are firm and held for an advance. Prices of *Dhooties*, grey and white, are maintained.

Bleached Goods are quiet at former currencies, and no material change has transpired.

Dyed and Printed Goods are unaltered in value; sales are trifling.

Turkey Red Goods are also without change in value and enquiry.

Sales comprise :—

(From the 11th to the 19th inst. inclusive.)

		Grey Shirtings.	Rs.	a.	p. pce.
2850	Pieces,	40 in, 39 yds, 7 lbs.	6	7	0
6000	"	40 in, 39 yds, 8	9	7	0
2000	"	45 in, 39 yds, 8	9	15	0
1500	"	40 in, 38 yds, 5 ozs. 4	6	6	0
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds, 6	7	6	0
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds, 6 2	7	8	0
500	"	40 in, 38 yds, 7 4	8	6	6
2000	"	40 in, 38 yds, 6 8	7	13	0
1500	"	40 in, 39 yds, 5	6	6	0
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds, 6	7	6	0
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds, 6¼	7	8	0
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds, 6¾	7	13	0
500	"	40 in, 39 yds, 7¼	8	6	6
2000	"	40 in, 39 yds, 6¼	7	9	0
		Grey T Cloths.			
1000	Pieces,	30 in, 24 yds, 6 lbs.	6	0	0
1000	"	32 in, 24 yds, 6¼	6	0	0
		Grey Domestics.			
1100	Pieces,	32 to 40 in, 72 yds, 20½ to 24 lbs.	15	15	6
275	"	39 in, 71 yds, 24 lbs.	21	7	0
		Grey Jaconets.			
400	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds, No. 2	2	10	6
400	"	40 in, 20 yds, 3	2	11	9
400	"	40 in, 20 yds, 4	2	13	0
1000	"	40 in, 20 yds, 3 lbs.	4	0	0
400	"	40 in, 20 yds, 2	2	10	6
400	"	40 in, 20 yds, 2 ozs. 2	2	11	9
400	"	40 in, 20 yds, 3 4	2	13	0
2000	"	40 in, 20 yds, 3	4	0	0
1000	"	40 in, 20 yds, 2 3	3	5	0
		White Mulls.			
700	"	45 in, 20 yds,	3	9	0
		White Tangios.			
2400	Pieces,	36 in, 20 yds,	3	7	0
		Turkey Red Cambrics.			
1000	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,	6	6	0

YARNS.—*Mule Twist* has remained quiet and the prices of 30s. to 60s. have given way nearly quarter of an anna. *Water* has been rather in better demand at former figures. *Dyed Yarns* remain as before, *Green* being most in enquiry. Sales reported are :—

Mule Twist.

10 Bales 300 lbs. Nos. 30 ..... at As. 17 4 per lb
30 " 300 " 30 ..... " 17 8

Mock Water Twist.

36 Bales 300 lbs. Nos. 30 ..... at As. 18 0 per lb.

Imperial Red Twist.

20 Bales 400 lbs. Nos. 40 to 50..... at Rs. 1 As. 7 per lb.

METALS.—*Copper* has been rather in limited request; *Nails* are quoted higher; prices of *Tiles* have been well maintained; in other sorts there is very little doing. *Iron,—British Bars* and *Sheets* are barely maintained; other sorts are offered at reduced rates without any buyer. *Yellow Metal* is saleable at our quotation. *Steel* continues dull, and the prices have a downward tendency. *Spelter* is in active demand for shipment to China, and prices are looking up. *Tin Plates* are also enquired for at higher rates for the same purpose. *Lead* in *Pigs* is weak in enquiry and value; *Sheets* are in demand at higher figures.

			Rs.	A.	P.
200	Cwt.	Yellow Metal Sheathing	43	4	0 p. cwt.
650	"	" Braziers	40	0	0
500	"	Spelter	10	6	0
1000	"	Do.	10	4	0
200	"	Do.	9	1	0
220	Boxes	Tin Plates	12	0	0 per box
500	"	Do.	11	6	0
50	Bottles	Quicksilver	42	0	0 per md.

COCHINEAL is in demand at former rates.

SAFFRON is quiet; prices are maintained.

BEER in moderate request; English bottled-beer is heavy in stock and is sold at our quotations; beer in wood is scarcely in demand.

THREAD AND UMBRELLAS are dull.

CORKS are dull and prices are nominal.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market is very much depressed, and business is almost stagnant, owing to the accumulation of stocks and the scarcity of money, as also owing to the apprehension of war between England and America. Prices have declined about Rs. 15 to 20 per candy. Supplies are increasing, with little or no demand for shipment. Sales are :—

				Rs. p. candy.
200	Candies	New	Dhollera	447
100	"	"	Do.	447
250	"	"	Do.	445-8
500	"	"	Do.	445
25	"	"	Do.	442-4
25	"	"	Broach	452
150	"	"	Dholleras	434-435
150	"	"	Broach	447
100	"	"	Do.	445
50	"	"	Do.	448
50	"	"	Dholleras	435
200	"	"	Broach	450
150	Candies	New	Dholleras	438
100	"	"	Do.	436
200	"	"	Do.	432
75	"	"	Do.	434-8
125	"	"	Do.	427-429
100	"	"	Do.	430
750	"	"	Do.	430-431
50	"	"	Do.	430-8
150	"	"	Do.	430

WOOL of superior kinds is limited in stock, and held for higher rates; inferior descriptions can be had at our quotations.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are firm in enquiry, and maintain their quotations. *Teelseed* and *Mustard Seed* shew a downward tendency.

COFFEE.—The market has been bare of supplies of *Berbera*; while *Mocha* can be had at cheaper rates; *Malabar* is firm in value.

OPIUM.—The market is quiet, pending further advices from China. Quotations are Rs. 1,580 to 1,585 for drug in stock, and Rs. 1,540 for delivery in December next.

SALTPETRE is obtainable at Rs. 10½ to Rs. 11 for Mooltan and Rs. 6-8 for Scinde.

MUNJEET has been purchased at Rs. 3-8.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY continues dear, and as yet no ease is felt in the market, though the last return of the Bank of Bombay shews a considerable improvement in her cash balance. The rates of interest remain unaltered, viz. 10 per cent. on Loans on Government Securities, 11 per cent. on those on Private Bills, and 12 per cent. on those on Security of Goods. The last Bank return is as follows :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	"	1,534,292
Other Deposits	"	14,006,575
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	"	489,798
Rest	"	801,103
	Rupees...	22,056,768

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...Rs.		2,673,618
Credit Accounts on do. do. ...	"	846,315
Bills discounted	"	9,708,968
Dead Stock	"	489,258
Balances with Branches and Agents ...	"	3,302,633
Cash and Currency Notes	"	5,035,976
	Rupees...	22,056,768

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, after some fluctuations, are at present in better request, and the prices have slightly improved with a tendency upwards. We quote Fours, Rs. 98½; *Fives*, Rs. 107¼; and *Five-and-a-half*, Rs. 116¾.

EXCHANGE on England has, in consequence of stagnation in the cotton market, declined more than one per cent, and closes at 2s. 0¾d. for *Bank Bills*; 2s. 1d. for *Credits*; and 2s. 1 1/16d. for *Documents*. The general expectation, however, is, that when business in cotton revives, better rates on London will rule for one or two succeeding mails.

On Calcutta, the local Banks having closed drawing at sight the rate has risen from Rs. 98½ to 99; the quotation for 60 days' sight bills is Rs. 98.

On China, rates are weak at Rs. 225 per 100 dollars.

FREIGHTS.

THE news brought by the late telegrams received last mail of the probability of war breaking out between England and America has caused an almost entire cessation of business, and rates are again 5s. per ton lower, with a tendency to further decline. Arrivals still continue on a heavy scale and there are now more vessels loading than consignees can find cargo for; and it is evident that a great many vessels must go away seeking, or to up waiting better times, which do not seem to be immediate. *For Liverpool.*—There has only been a limited business done, and mostly confined to re-lets in chartered vessels; we hear if engagements made in this way in the *Tudor*, 1,745 tons, *Broughton Hall*, 1,543 tons, and *Lillies*, 1,645 tons, at £2-10-0 to £2-12-6; and for direc, orders from consignees the *Princess Alexandra*, 1,235 tons, *Etna*, 981 tons, *Sam Mendel*, 1,033 tons, obtained small lots of Cotton at £3-0-0 to £3-2-6. Seeds have not offered so freely, and £2-7-6 is to-day's quotation. *For London.*—We have nothing of interest to report, with the exception that Government have invited tenders for the conveyance of a small lot of troops, but no answers have yet been received. *For America.*—The second class ship *Anne Armstrong*, 742 tons, has been taken up to load a cargo of Seeds and measurement Goods at £3 per ton. *From Kurrachee to Marseilles.*—The *Joachim Christian*, 366 tons, gets £4 per ton of 20 cwt. for a cargo of seed paying 5 per cent. consignment commission; and the *Telegraphe*, (F.) 466 tons, gets the same cargo at francs 100 per French ton. *For Havre.*—Another small ship the *Mina*, 266 tons, is laid on the berth. *For Calcutta and back.*—The *Hamilton Campbell Kidston*, 1,444 tons, gets rupees 22 per ton from this port in Ballast to Calcutta and back or Rs. 36 per ton, hence to Calcutta, Mauritius and back to Calcutta and Bombay.—We quote rates as almost nominal, but if the mail now due brings satisfactory advices of the Cotton Market at home, a large business will probably have effect before the rains set in. Ruling rates are

Liverpool	Cotton	£2	10	0 to £3	0 0 per ton.
	Seeds	2	7	6 to 2	10 0
London	Cotton	£2	15	0 to £3	0 0
	Seeds	2	7	6 to 2	15 0
China		Rs.	4	per candy.	
Calcutta and Back		Rs.	20	per ton.	
Clyde		No offers.			
Hull					

Banks.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.	
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto on demand	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On INTEREST or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

APITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORR FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DRANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rup.	
" " " " 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" " " " 3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" " " " 2	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" " " " 1	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
On Scotland } On demand		1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland }				

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a still is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent	per ann.
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, no interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"	
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"	
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"	
" 1 do.	2s.			
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"	
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"	
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight...	1s.	11¾d.	"	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.	
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"	
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"	
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	"	
3 Do. Do.	"	2-53	"	"
On Demand	"	2-50	"	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 15th March 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.	
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.	
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do	
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.	
" on demand				
On Scotland do. }	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
On Ireland do. }				

On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

epayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0 1/16d.	"
On demand	at 2s.		

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance

Produce Markets steady, but quiet. Silk very dull. Tea firm but quiet. Indigo unchanged. Sugar in full supply and lower. Rice steady. Saltpetre quiet at the late advance. Jute not so active. Cutch 25s. per cwt. Shellac dull.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 86s. to 91s.; good middling, 91s. 6d. to 93s.; fine middling, 94s. to 96s. per cwt. Market firm.

Linseed firm at 62s. to 66s. for ordinary Calcutta to fine Patna; Bombay seed 68s. 6d.; Rapeseed is quoted at 68s. for Calcutta delivered, and Bombay Guzerat 76s. to 77s. per quarter; market steady.

Cocoa-nut Oil dull at £49 for Ceylon and at £51 to £51 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 25d. per lb.; fair Broach, 18d.; fair Dhollera, 17¼d. per lb. Market dull.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 15s. per piece; 8¼lbs., 17s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs. 6s. 6d. Mule twist No. 40, good seconds, 27d. per lb. Market inactive and prices easier.

LONDON COTTON MARKET.

COTTON.—The market has been dull throughout the week, and only a very limited business transacted. Holders, however, generally are firm, and there has been little pressure to sell, the decline being about ¼d. per lb. for Surat and Bengal, and ¼d. to ⅜d. for Tinnevelly; Westerns are unchanged. The sales on the spot are:—

130 bales Surat Broach, 18d. good fair; Kurrachee 13d. good fair.
420 „ Tinnevelly, 15¾d. to 16d. fully fair; 16¼d. to 16½d. good fair.
180 „ Western, 17½d. fully fair; 17⅝d. good fair, 15½d. Oscomada.
340 „ Bengal, 12¼d. to 12½d. middling fair
350 „ China, 15¼d. to 15½d.

Total, 1220 bales.

At public sale:—

194 bales all faults and mostly damaged at 13d. to 15d.

The sales for arrival consist of:—

200 bales Bengal, 12¼d. guaranteed middling fair.
300 „ China, 15¼d. guaranteed fair.

Total, 500 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

MAY 2.—The Market opened very flat, but has since improved, and yesterday there was a more general inquiry for goods and yarns, prices on the average being much firmer. The demand seems to run mainly on certain descriptions of cloth, and yarns, particularly India mules, are still comparatively neglected. On the whole, however, the business doing still continues very small.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
Apr. 19	Peerless	Flavin	Liverpool.
21	Queen of the West		Do.
21	Jas. Smith	Felvour	Do.
22	Knight Errant	Quine	Do.
22	Howden	Verrill	Do.
22	Gosforth	Shaw	Gravesend.
23	Azuline	Manson	Liverpool.
23	Ino	Rennie	Do.
28	Jas. Livesay	Broad	Do.
29	Windsor Castle	Pryce	Gravesend.
30	Star of India	Morris	Portsmouth.

ARRIVALS FROM KURRACHEE.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDER.	AT
Apr. 17	Mermaid	Gibson	Gravesend.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 18	Sea Park	Bell	Gravesend.
19	Sydney Eggers	Campbell	Liverpool.
20	Eliph	Greeley	Do.
21	Thos. Seddon	Dodd	Do.
24	Tangier	Owens	Do.
30	Birkby	Purdy	Gravesend.

DEPARTURES FOR KURRACHEE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Apr. 17	David Malcolm	Auton	Gravesend.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Admiral Lyons, Bombay to Liverpool, March 27, lat. 4 N., long. 23 W.

Norwood, Bombay to Liverpool, April 8, lat. 42 N., long. 28 W.

Sea Horse, Bombay to Liverpool, Feb. 19, lat. 27 S., long. 33 E.

Edward Colston, Bombay to London, Feb. 25, lat. 33 S., long. 29 E.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

Major R. Cowper, Bombay Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lieut. A. F. Danvers ..... Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut. D. C. Bell ..... „ 17th N. I.
Lieut. G. Bannister ..... „ 16th „
Lieut. G. A. Atkinson ..... „ Staff Corps.
Lieut. L. F. Heaton ..... „ Infantry.
Mate W. J. Powell ..... Indian Navy.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Rigby ... Bombay Staff Corps 3 mo
Lieut. H. M. Fullerton ..... „ 1st N. I. 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Capt. T. Oliver ..... Bombay Invalids.
Lieut. G. S. Hawthorn ..... „ 24th N. I.
Assistant-Surgeon C. J. F. M'Dowall ..... „

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA ..... March 23
MADRAS ..... „ 28 } Received via Marseilles,
BOMBAY ..... „ 28 } April 27.
BURMAH ..... „ 14 } Received via Southampton, May 2.
CHINA ..... „ 15 }
CEYLON ..... „ 30 }

AMERICA.

NEWS was yesterday received from New York to April 22. Admiral Dupont's Monitor fleet was still before Charleston Bar, but it had not been decided on whether the attack was to be renewed or entirely abandoned.

The Southern journals assert that General Stoneman's Federal cavalry, which had made a demonstration to cross the Rappahannock 35 miles above Fredericksburg, failed to accomplish their purpose. The report that the Federals had occupied Gordonsville is stated to be untrue.

Admiral Porter, with five Federal gunboats and three transports, with a portion of General Grant's forces on board, ran the blockade at Vicksburg during the night of the 16th April. All passed the batteries safely except one transport, which was burned. Admiral Porter reached Warrenton, which place he bombarded.

It is supposed that Admiral Porter's fleet will operate on the Red River, and that General Banks and Admiral Porter's combined movements will probably cut off from Vicksburg and Port Hudson the supplies which the Confederates obtain from Western Louisiana and Texas. Indeed, one report states that Vicksburg was in course of evacuation. This report was received in New York by telegraph from the Federal commandant at Memphis, who stated that he had the information from Southern sources.

General Banks has commenced operations in the Bayon Teche country. One portion of his force has crossed Berwick's Bay and advanced towards Patersonville. Another portion has embarked at Brashear City, and will proceed into the Grand Lake. The 'New York Herald' has a special despatch stating that the Confederates have evacuated their works near Brashear City, and would probably be captured, as they were surrounded by General Banks' force.

In North Carolina the Federals appear to have been more successful. For some reasons not stated, the Confederates have retreated from before Washington, where General Foster had been pent up, and abandoned their batteries on Tar River. General Foster had, however, previously left his troops and reached Newbern in safety.

In Eastern Virginia the Federals reckon some small successes. The Confederates had attempted to plant batteries on different points of the Nasemond river, in order to cut off the Federal communications between Norfolk and Suffolk. In this, however, they did not succeed. Continual skirmishing between the opposing forces culminated in a combined attack by the Federal gunboats and the land forces. A battery with six guns was stormed and captured, and 200 prisoners were taken. A latter despatch received in New York leads to the conclusion that the Federal attack completely succeeded; for it states that "the Confederates were retreating from Nasemond river, and that the Federals were endeavouring to cut off a Confederate brigade."

There has been severe fighting in the neighbourhood of Corinth, but with what result does not appear, the telegram merely stating "that the Confederates were driven from Bear Creek to Crane Creek."

Considerable excitement prevails at Nashville, caused by the reported advance of the Confederates under Van Dorn. Governor Johnson is authorised to raise 25,000 Federal troops for special service in East Tennessee.

The case of the Peterhoff came before the Prize Courts on the 21st April. The district attorney, on the part of the government, proposed to hand over the mails found on board the vessel, unopened, to the British Consul. The captors opposed the application, and the court postponed the case, to consider their decision on the point.

Earl Russell's letter of April 3, concerning the right of the British vessels to trade with Matamoras, was well received, and created a favourable impression in New York.

The British gunboat Cygnet was fired at on the 4th April in the Bahama Channel by the Federal steamer Connecticut, who mistook the Cygnet for the Alabama. The captain of the Cygnet went on board the Connecticut, and the affair was amicably settled.

President Lincoln has proclaimed that Western Virginia will become a State of the Union in 60 days from April 22.

A loyal league meeting has been held in Madison-square, New York. Several thousand persons were present, and the usual war speeches were made.

Gold was 46¾ per cent. premium.

SINCE the repulse of the Federals from before Charleston, the mails bring little news that is not either confirmatory of Southern successes, or explanatory of previous accounts. Fighting still continues. Here the Federals announce a victory; there the Confederates make a similar claim; but no grand encounter has taken place since that wonderful tempest of artillery in Charleston harbour. After that, all minor conflicts remind us only of the ground-swell that follows a storm. From New York the telegrams of the 18th of April state that General Foster has been partially relieved at Washington, North Carolina, and that the siege of Vicksburg has been raised. The city is said to be held by 50,000 troops and fortified by 225 cannon; moreover, it has supplies sufficient to last the garrison for two years, with reinforcements of men and material at hand. The Confederates appear to be on the aggressive, and to have profited largely in public opinion by the failure of the Federal attack on Charleston. They are reported to muster 30,000 strong under General Longstreet, and to be engaged in investing Suffolk, with a view to cut off the Federal communication with Norfolk. In case of the capture of the former town by the Confederates, it is stated that the Federals will burn Norfolk.

According to a Southern statement the Confederates have taken Williamsburg, the Federals retiring to Fort Magruder, from which place they shelled the town. The Confederate General Wise was about to attack Fort Magruder. It is stated that an attempt has been made to flank the Confederates at Fredericksburg.

President Davis has issued an address to the people of the Southern States. After recapitulating the different events of the war, and declaring that the present position of the South was well calculated to inspire confidence in the success of the Southern cause, he says:—

"There is but one danger which the government regards with apprehension, and to avert this I appeal to the spirit and patriotism of the people. The harvest of last year was far below the average yield, especially in the northern part of the Confederacy, where supplies are most needed for the army. If, through confidence in early peace, the people now plant cotton and tobacco instead of grain and articles necessary for the subsistence of the people and the army, the consequences may prove serious if not disastrous, especially if the present season proves as the last. The wheat harvest in more southern States promises an abundant yield; but the difficulties of transportation will embarrass military operations and cause suffering among the people, if the crops in the middle and northern portions of the Confederacy prove difficient. No uneasiness is felt for the mere supply of bread for the men. It was for corn and forage to raise live stock and supplies for animals use in military operations that the deficiency of last harvest was mostly felt." The president then urges the people to raise exclusively corn, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and other food for man and beast, and to sow corn broad-cast for fodder in the immediate vicinity of railroads and canals. The supply of meat is deficient; the deficiency is, however, only temporary, as measures have been adopted which it is believed will soon restore full rations. The ration is now reduced sometimes to one-half the usual quantity in some of the Southern armies. The supply of meat in the country is sufficient for the support of all, but transportation is so difficult, and speculators having caused the surplus in the hands of producers to be withdrawn from sale, government has been unable to gather full supplies. The Secretary of War has prepared a plan by which people will be enabled to assist government officers to purchase bacon, corn, pork, and beef, known to exist in large quantities in different parts of the Confederacy. The address concludes as follows:—"Entertaining no fear that the people will misconstrue the motives of this address, or fail to respond to the call of patriotism, I place the facts fully and frankly before the people. There is little doubt that if the people unite in doing their duty, the sovereignty and independency of the Confederate States will be maintained."

The 'Richmond Enquirer' says it sees no further prospects of peace, as the northern peace means reconstruction. The Southern peace means separatiou, and the 'Richmond Enquirer' thinks the North can ensure the dangers and disasters of war, but cannot face the horrors of peace on Southern terms, as Northern financial credit is supported wholly on the hope of subjugating the South.

The 'New York Times' says it is physically certain America will exact atonement for British outrages, the only uncertain thing is the question of time. It may be next month or next year, or 10 years hence; but every dollar destroyed by English privateers will be made good by voluntary payments or reprisals, and urges the Federal government to make no further remonstrance. And it says the rulers take their course and America will bide her time. The same journal thinks that the invincibility of the American seaboard is proved by the fact that harbour obstructions can prevent the entrance into our ports of iron-clad fleets, and, as the war would be entirely defensive on the part of America, with the exception that America would invade Canada and launch hundreds of privateers, there is left no room to doubt that England would run the worst of it. Seventy thousand Federal troops could march through Canada without impediment, as England could not break the blockade, as it would be protected by iron-clads, of which America has five to one of England.

The 'World' ridicules the 'Times' article, and says the defences of Canada are superior to anything the Federals have met with at the South, and, backed by the greatest naval power on earth, the conquest of Canada would not be such child's play as the 'Times' supposes.

The following, on the performance of the iron-clad steamers before Charleston, is from a New York paper:—

The presence before Charleston of three distinct types of iron-clads, represented by the Monitors, the Keokuk, and the Ironsides affords an interesting means of comparing the relative merits of the different models. The test is, however, hardly a fair one, as some of the vessels were much more exposed to fire than others. It would have been interesting, for example to have seen how the Ironsides would have behaved under the amount of fire received by the Keokuk, and under the same range at which she was placed. This would also have afforded the means of testing the relative strength of continuous and of laminated armour—the plating of the Ironsides being one single four-and-a-half inch mass of wrought iron, and that of the Monitors in series of one-inch plates. So far as we may be justified in drawing an induction from a limited range of facts, the advantage would seem to incline to the continuous thick plating. The exposed overhanging porte-covers, employed both on the Ironsides and the Keokuk, and which in the case of both ships were in several instances shot away, appears to be an undeniable weakness. The riddling of the armour of the Keokuk's turrets, which consists of five inches and three-fourths of iron, presents a striking proof of the augmenting power of the improved modern projectiles; and the effect produced by the square-headed and steel-pointed shot would seem to justify all that has been anticipated of their power. The Nahant received several bad fractures of the deck and sides, below and above the water. The most fatal blow, however, was given by a heavy rifled shot, which struck the pilot-house, and dislodged several of the bolts, one of which driven violently inwards, wounded all of the three inmates of the pilot-house. The most extraordinary shot the Passaic received was from a huge 10-inch rifled projectile, which struck the top of the turret, scooping out a huge portion of the iron, breaking all of the 11 plates of an inch thickness each and spending its force on the pilot-house (which is placed on the top of the turret), in which it made a crater three inches deep, and producing such a shock on the pilot-house as to start its top and raise it up three inches! Had not the force of the impact been broken on the turret, there can be little doubt that this shot would have gone clean through the pilot-house. Another shot hit the turret, forcing the place struck inwards, and producing a big swell on the interior. The same shock disabled the carriage of the 11-inch gun, while portions of the interior iron casing fell down and lodging in the groove of the turret stopped its revolution. The Nantucket, besides receiving a number of wounds, had her turret so jarred that the cover of the port could not be opened, and, consequently, the 15-inch gun could not be used. These three, the Passaic, Nahant, and Nantucket, are all of the Monitor type.

A special despatch to the 'Tribune,' from Washington, dated April 17, states that a force of Federal cavalry, infantry, and artillery, under General Stoneman, after making a feint at Kelly's Ford, crossed the Rappahannock higher up, and advanced upon Culpepper and Gordonsville, occupying the latter place. This movement, it is asserted, breaks the line of the Virginia Central Railway, and turns the left flank of the Confederates at Fredericksburg. None of the other journals contain this news.

RUSSIA AND THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

THE telegrams received this morning announce several encounters between the Poles and the Russians, in the majority of which the former are stated to have been generally successful. The insurrectionary movement has now extended beyond the river Duna. The Polish General Jezioranski is stated to have beaten the Russians at various points. On May 2 he defeated them at Kobylanka, in the palatinate of Lublin; when the 90 Russians who fell were honourably interred by the Poles. At Zamek, on the Galician frontier, he had previously defeated the enemy and at the date of the despatch was preparing to meet the forces which had crossed the frontier in order to attack the Poles in the rear.

A Cracow telegram states that the Russian troops who were compelled to retreat into Prussian territory were not only not disarmed, but were even provided with billets. They were afterwards escorted to the kingdom by way of Thorn as far as Alexandrowo. This statement is confirmed by news from Prussian sources.

The 'General Correspondenz' of Vienna has the following concerning Langiewicz:—

"We are enabled to rectify certain assertions which have been made relative to M. Langiewicz. When the government assigned him Tschnowitz as his place of residence, he gave his word of honour that he would not remove from it without special authorisation. He, however, had secretly been there a week, when he declared that he should no longer consider himself bound by his parole. On that declaration, the government adopted more rigid measures of surveillance, without, however, interfering in the slightest degree with his liberty of movement, numerous visits, or usual habits of life. On the 20th April Langiewicz made arrangements for departing clandestinely on the following night, but his plans became known to the authorities in time for them to prevent his attempt, and to remove him elsewhere."

The replies of Russia to the notes of England, France, and Austria have been received. They are stated to be generally of a conciliatory character. That addressed to England may be described as civil and so far satisfactory, expressing on the part of the Czar a desire to act in accordance with the wishes of the European Powers.

The 'Pays' says, in reference to the reply to the French notes:—

"Russia declares her good intentions towards Poland, and expresses a desire to satisfy the Powers within the limits prescribed by her own safety and dignity. The reply, on the whole, is of a pacific character."

The same journal maintains that a good understanding exists between the great Powers in reference to Poland.

'La France' has an article to the same effect on the subject, wherein it expresses a hope that the good dispositions of Russia will lead to a solution favourable to the interests of Poland and the peace of Europe.

The 'Patrie' says:—

"The reply of Russia expresses in substance ideas and intentions on the part of the Emperor Alexander, which correspond in every respect with those of the Emperor Napoleon. The means of applying them still remain to be discussed."

The 'Nord' says:—

"We have reasons to know that the Cabinet of the Tuileries will find in the reply of Russia an unequivocal proof of the confidence placed by the Emperor Alexander in the friendship and good offices of the Emperor Napoleon, and the efficacy of an understanding between Russia and France for a serious and pacific solution of the questions disturbing the repose of Europe."

Prince Gortschakoff, in his reply to the Austrian note on the Polish question, says:—

"Count Rechberg was right, as events have shown, in anticipating that the Emperor Alexander would be disposed to show clemency to the Poles on the dispersion of the insurrectionary bands. Count Rechberg will, however, perceive that a return to order does not depend upon interior measures alone. The intrigues of the foreign revolutionary party are the main source of the agitation, and the influence of the great Powers would therefore be best exercised if directed against those intrigues. Prince Gortschakoff doubts not that Austria will neglect nothing in order to put a stop to the machinations of the revolutionary party."

On the subject of the Russian replies to the three Powers the 'Times' of this morning has the following:—

To France the Russian government declares its "good intentions" towards Poland, and expresses a desire to satisfy the Powers "within the limits prescribed by its own safety and dignity." What Russia may regard as necessary means of securing these two objects may leave a margin wide enough to contain another chapter of Polish history, written, like so many others, in blood. But to France the Russian answer is, on the whole, of "a pacific character," and expresses every confidence, on the part of one emperor, in the friendship and good offices of the other. It appears to be a momentary submission to the French minister's sharp reprimand, and the kind of answer that turneth away wrath—for the time. The reply to the English remonstrance is equally conciliatory, though not in exactly the same terms. Earl Russell recalled to the recollection of Russia the stipulations of the European settlement of 1815, and all the rights and privileges guaranteed to Poland by solemn treaties which were ignored for a generation and finally torn up at Warsaw in 1830. But the destruction of the Russian copy of the mortgage deed did not pay off the debt, and of this fact one of the joint creditors has reminded the party who disposed so summarily of the contract. In a "conciliatory" tone, therefore, Russia declares herself ready to enter with England into a consideration of the terms and conditions of these treaties, with, the purpose of ascertaining how some ancient character can be made a modern reality, for England is assured that Russia is really only anxious to "promote the welfare of Poland." The French remonstrance was a direct reproof to the Russian government, not for having established a despotic system, but for administering it ill. With the most effective tools it has spoilt the work, and, controlling everything, has governed the nation into a general revolt. This is the direct consequence of a prolonged blunder, which, from the French point of view, the most liberal constitution would not amend. Earl Russell's reference to the old compact implies a belief that, once provided with good political machinery, the Poles would work out their own problem, and bring round a better state of things for themselves; and it may at least be conceded that no degree of ignorance or perversity, in the use or non-use of institutions, could aggravate the condition of the people worse. Lower than to be trampled down by Asiatic savagery no civilised nation can descend, or ought to be allowed to fall. In the reply to the Austrian note, Russia pleads the difficulty of dealing with the intrigues of the revolutionary party abroad, and hopes the influence of the great Powers will be directed to repressing a general evil at the distant points to which its many ramifications may be traced.

The three Russian answers, therefore, have one common purpose, but the manner in which it is conveyed is not unskilfully varied. The government of St. Petersburg has full confidence in the good offices of the French emperor, and is pacific, with reserves as to its safety and dignity, meant for appreciation at Paris. To England it is conciliatory and ready to treat the question on the basis of general reform and political principle. Austria is reminded that she shares the danger as a possessor of Polish territory and has not been so ready in co-operation against the revolt as might have been expected, considering that she has Hungary and Venetia offering fields that may also be cultivated by conspiracy, possibly not without result.

Whatever may be the effect of these several replies, with the different promises of amendment they imply, it will not be immediate; and, while the whole question is thrown open and held in suspense by discussion, it is very evident how the time will be employed by the Polish people. They have not the slightest belief in Russian promises, engagements, or amnesties. If a Congress of all the Powers should establish the constitution of 1815, which never came into operation, or frame a new one, the Poles would reject it. If it had to come through Russia, or to be administered by Russian agencies, it would be regarded as a snare by the sons of those who have been taken in a similar pitfall. Russia has worn out the faith of Poland, and herself appears to have lost the instinct, so essential to a despotism, which should have warned her that the Poles have outlived the fear of her power. While Russia is considering what she may concede to the people with "dignity," the face of the country bristles with a national defiance which may leave very little for concession. The fire that has broken out on so many different points so widely separated indicates that the mine had been dug and charged long before.

SWEDEN AND POLAND.

A telegram from Stockholm, dated the evening of May 2, states that in the sitting of the Diet on that day a debate took place on the motion in favour of Poland.

Count Manderstrom, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that the Cabinet had despatched notes on the 2nd and 7th of April to St. Petersburg in reference to Poland.

The nobility and clergy voted the order of the day, expressing strong sympathies for Poland, and confidence that government would do all in its power for Poland with regard, however, to the maintenance of peace, unless the public interest should require war.

The members representing the citizens rejected the reservation in favour of peace, and only expressed their sympathies for Poland and their confidence that the government would be inspired by the feeling which they knew to exist in the country.

The representatives of the peasants also adopted a simple vote of confidence in the government.

MEXICO.

Mexican news had been received at New York, from which it appears that the French had bombarded Puebla for 10 days, and had been twice repulsed in an attack on the place. Letters from Monterey state that they lost 60 pieces of Artillery and 8000 men. No reliance, however, was placed on this report.

TRADES' UNION DEPUTATION TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

On Saturday evening, May 2, a deputation of trades' unionists attended at the residence of Mr. Adams, the American minister, for the purpose of placing in the hands of his excellency an address to President Lincoln, adopted at the late Trades' Union Emancipation Meeting over which Mr. John Bright, M.P., presided. The deputation was accompanied by Mr. Bright, M.P., and E. S. Beesley, Esq., professor of political economy at University College.

Mr. Bright, MP., having introduced the deputation to Mr. Adams, said—The deputation I have the honour of introducing to you is one appointed at a meeting of trades' unionists held in St. James's-hall, on the 26th of April last, over which I had the honour and pleasure to preside, for the purpose of expressing their abhorrence of the American institution of slavery, their disapprobation of the rebellion of the Southern States of that country, their sympathy with the North in its efforts to put down that rebellion, and their admiration of the general policy—more particularly that relating to slavery—pursued by President Lincoln to whom they had adopted an address of sympathy and congratulation, which they now desire to place in the hands of your excellency for transmission to Mr. Lincoln. The trades' unions are not political bodies; they are bodies of operatives united together to promote and defend their social interests; and I believe this is the first occasion on which they have come out as a united body to publicly express an opinion on a political question; and it therefore proves how deep an interest they must have felt in it. I think it is a pity that these important bodies of working men do not more frequently interest themselves about great public questions, which I believe they might do with great advantage to the public and profit to themselves. (Hear.)

Mr. Cremer (joiner, and secretary to the meeting) then read the address, which assured President Lincoln that the sympathy of the great bulk of the working men of England was with the North, and expressed the hope that his efforts to put down the rebellion of the Southern slaveholders would be crowned with success.

Mr. Potter (joiner, and manager of the 'Beehive,' Trades Newspaper) and other members of the deputation having spoken;

Professor Beesley, acknowledging the relations between this country and the United States, thought if war did ensue it would be the result of misunderstanding. He had no doubt our Government was fully alive to its responsibility on this point. It had been feared that the pressure put upon our Government by the Southern sympathisers in high quarters would force them into war, judging from the past conduct of the Government with reference to American affairs; he did not think they were likely to be so influenced.

Mr. Adams, in reply, said—I accept the duty you impose upon me with great pleasure, the more so as you have taken advantage of the occasion to speak on the question of war. (Cheers.) I agree generally with your views on the subject. But with two nations of the same race, of the same high spirit, both feeling a natural pride in their superiority on the ocean, I think it almost impossible, under existing circumstances, to prevent something springing up that might occasion a collision. I therefore concur with you, gentlemen, as to the necessity for great forbearance being exhibited by both countries and Governments in criticising the actions of each other. I trust that in spite of all that has occurred there is in the government of each country a sufficient sense of responsibility to induce them to maintain friendly relations with each other. There must naturally be a feeling of pride—of fear lest one nation should appear to refrain from properly resenting what it might deem to be an offence from the other; and in this feeling lies the great danger. I feel confident, however, that if the two peoples and the two governments would speak together in the same frank and unreserved tones as you have spoken to me this evening, all fear of any collision would be at an end. (Cheers.) I can assure you that, notwithstanding the speeches of some of my countrymen—notwithstanding the writings in some of the American journals, there is no nation under the sun for which Americans entertain a greater regard than England; and if the real sentiments of the people of each country can be clearly established to each other, I shall have no fear of their coming into collision. (Hear.) I believe, gentlemen, you have taken the right course to produce this desirable understanding, and I undertake with great pleasure the duty of transmitting your address to President Lincoln.

The deputation having thanked Mr. Adams for his courteous reception, and Mr. Bright for his kindness in attending, then retired.

RUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the 'Times' thus describes the reception by Prince Gortschakoff of the despatches from the three European Powers:—

The day after the Austrian missive of the 12th April reached St. Petersburg, Lord Napier, the Duke de Montebello, and Count Guido Thun (the Austrian charge d'affaires) called on Prince Gortschakoff, and read to him the despatches they had received from their respective governments relative to the state of affairs in Poland. As had previously been arranged, the diplomatists called within an hour of each other, and my informant "believes" that the representative of England had the first interview with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Prince Gortschakoff was violently excited by the contents of Earl Russell's despatch and he is said to have given free expression to his feelings of anger and resentment. The Russian premier listened in silence to the French despatch, but the Duke de Montebello perceived that it cost him a great effort to suppress his rage. To Count Guido Thun Prince Gortschakoff expressed his regret that the Austrian government was acting in concurrence with the Western Powers. To the foregoing information, which was acquired at a reliable source, I can add that there is no truth in the current report relative to the proposed mediation of Austria.

The Paris correspondent, referring to the same subject, supplies the following:—

I learn that the British, French, and Austrian despatches produced such a deep impression on the Emperor Alexander that he, on April 18, summoned the adult members of his family to his presence. "The meeting," says the 'Botshafter,' "took place at Zarskoe-Selo, and it is understood that a very prolonged family council was held." Soon after copies of the three despatches had been presented to Prince Gortschakoff a telegram was sent to the Grand Duke Constantine.

POLAND.

The following general glance at the field of insurgent operations in Poland embraces the substance of the last Cracow correspondence of the 'Times.' It brings down the intelligence to the 25th April:—

In many districts the peasants are making common cause with the proprietors and townspeople, either on general patriotic grounds, or from hatred of the Russian officials, or from fear. The consequence is a prolonged, but far more probable—because the insurgents in these districts are already stronger than the imperial troops. As a rule, throughout Poland the great aim of the peasant is to be on the winning side. He is with the government to-day, wish the insurrection to-morrow, according to circumstances. Thus, as the insurrection takes larger proportions, we hear of the peasants gradually joining it—it may be from pure patriotism, and it may also be from a fine tendency to side always with the majority.

"In the Kingdom the only province where the peasants have taken a very active part in the national movement is that of Kalisch. Here three well-armed, well-officered detachments have just taken the field.

"Wilczyn, Slupca, and Pyzdry are all on the verge of the Austrian Polish frontier. Wilczyn is opposite Gnesen, Slupca is in a line with the city of Posen. Continuing to follow the border to the south-west we come to Pyzdry, which is a little further from Slupca than Slupca is from Wilczyn. The formidable band commanded by 'Siegfried,' the most distinguished chief who has appeared since the loss of Mielencki, is some distance in the interior, and the Russians are hemmed in between 'Siegfried's' detached and those of the three new commanders.

"If the Poles could act throughout Poland as they are acting in the province of Kalisch they would need no foreign intervention and the country would soon be cleared of Russian troops. From Kalisch in the extreme west to Lublin and Volhynia we find another district where the insurgents are in great force, and where a pitched battle is every day expected.

"In the western province of Kalisch, as in the eastern province of Lublin, the peasants are fighting here and there on the side of the insurgents.

"In various parts of Poland, and, among others, in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, bands of insurgent cavalry have done 10 times the execution that the same number of infantry would have done, and now that the summer is coming on they promise to bear of light intercourse scouring the plains in all directions.

"Besides Kalisch in the east and Lublin in the west of the kingdom, the whole line of railway between Warsaw and Cracow seems to be perpetually threatened by insurgents. There are troops at every station, and travellers who have just arrived here saw wounded men and prisoners under guard at three different places.

"To the north-east of Warsaw, at about the same distance from Warsaw as Cracow, Narbutt is fighting in the Lithuanian province of Grodo, a little to the west of the chief town of the same name. His force is estimated by the 'Schlesige Zeitung' (over-estimated, no doubt) at 6000 men.

"Finally, at Polanga, on the coast of Samogitia ('government' at Kovno), about 20 miles north of Memel, three Swedish merchantmen have landed cargoes of arms. A certain number of volunteers also disembarked. The arms were in the possession of the insurgents, and the insurgents about to make their way back to the forests, when a large body of Russian troops arrived. A charge of Hussars was driven back by the Poles with considerable loss, and ultimately the whole Russian force retired. This important news comes to us from two different sources, and may be looked upon as authentic.

"The fine weather, which has now set in, appears to have called a great deal of latent patriotism into open military action, and numbers of young men go out into the woods and shoot the first Russians they meet with, as in time of peace they would go out on ordinary hunting and shooting excursions."

The Russian troops are reported to have received a heavy defeat in an encounter with the Polish insurgents near Warka, in the south-east of the Warsaw division. The loss which the Russians sustained is described as very serious. The report, too, does not come from Cracow—the source most favourable to the Poles—but from Thorn, in Prussian territory.

A telegram from Cracow, dated April 29, informs us that the Poles under Olevenski have gained considerable advantages over the Russians at Wonszana, near Czenstochows. The different corps, under the command of Sizianorski, Waligorske, and Smiechowski are stationed in the environs of Jomaszow, in the Mollestates, who had taken no part whatever in the insurrection. They dragged the inmates from their beds, abused the women, seized the treasury chest, containing 15,000 roubles, and after having stripped the place, burnt it to the ground, and brought the men bound with cords to Dunaburg. A similar fate has befallen 11 other estates in that neighbourhood.

With regard to the ships carrying men and weapons for Lithuania and Poland, it is stated that the Russian authorities had received information of their expected arrival, but that the cargoes were nevertheless successfully landed between Klajpeda and Polangen. The 'Dzienik Poznanski' says that the Russians came too late to intercept the landing of the two first cargoes, and while the third was being brought on shore 300 insurgents were prepared for resistance, and repulsed the attack of half a squadron of cavalry who had been sent from Lipaws.

A Vienna telegram of April 29 reports the arrest of Langiewicz, who had been on parole. On Sunday, April 26, he had made an attempt to break his parole, and had offered a bribe to the police to allow him to leave Tischnovitz, but the officer either did not think the bribe large enough or looked to promotion and favors as the reward for detaining the Polish patriot. He was then conveyed under a strong military escort from Tischnovitz to the fortress of Josephstadt, in Bohemia.

GREECE.

ALTHOUGH Prince William of Denmark is King of Greece in the eyes of all Europe, it appears that the Greeks themselves are not altogether unanimous on the question of his election. A telegram received on May 2nd says:—"An agitation is being secretly fomented by some parties in Athens with the object of bringing about a demonstration against the election of the king."

The National Assembly will meet to-day (Monday, May 4). Several members of the Cabinet are said to intend tendering their resignation. The government has taken precautionary measures in view of any *coup d'etat* which might be attempted by any political party.

It is reported that amongst the financial expedients said to be resorted to by the Greek government is a suspension of the export duty on currant, which claim that it is not the wish of the United States government to subject honest traders to any inconvenience, and to the fact that you have recently granted a certificate to the naval officer in command of the United States squadron in favour of a vessel proceeding to Matamoras, I would respectfully ask you to give me a similar certificate in favour of the steamship Sea Queen, which vessel is about proceeding to Matamoras with a cargo of merchandize.

To satisfy you that the venture is perfectly legitimate, I am prepared to submit to you the manifest of the cargo, all the documents embodying the arrangements under which the ship proceeds on the voyage to Matamoras and back, and to wait upon you for the purpose of affording you further information or explanations you may desire.

Not wishing to withhold anything, I think it as well to mention that the Sea Queen was formerly called the Lloyds, and that, when sailing under that name, she successfully ran the blockade into and out of Charleston; but this circumstance cannot, of course, affect the present voyage or the present owners, she having changed ownership since that occasion.

To satisfy you that the vessel is intended *bona fide* to proceed to and return from Matamoras, I should be quite willing that any person you may think proper, to appoint should proceed to Matamoras in the vessel, at my expense.

In making this application, I trust you will rest assured that I am influenced by no other consideration than a desire to afford you the opportunity of averting a repetition of the proceedings with the Peterhoff.

As the steamer is lying at Falmouth, ready to sail, I beg the favour of an early reply.—I have, &c.,

JOSEPH SPENCE,
Of Pile, Spence, & Co.

Legation of the United States, London, April 22, 1863.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the reception of your note, dated yesterday. I regret to perceive that you labour under a misconception of the course taken by me heretofore. It must be obvious to you that I have no authority to exercise any discrimination in regard either to the vessels or to voyages of her Majesty's subjects. When they are engaged in legal undertakings, they have a right to rely upon the protection of her Government and they will undoubtedly obtain it from a representative of the United States.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The following letter has been forwarded from the Foreign-office to the owners of the Sea Queen:—

Foreign-office, April 22, 1863.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Russel to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th April, stating, with reference to the case of the Peterhoff, that you intend shortly to despatch another vessel, the Sea Queen, for Matamoras, and requesting that the requisite orders may be given to assure the protection of the ship and cargo on her voyage; and I am to state to you that her Majesty's Government, having carefully considered the matter, cannot undertake to give you any assurance to that effect.—I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

E. HAMMOND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SEIZURE OF BRITISH VESSELS CONTAINING MAIL BAGS.

EARL RUSSELL [April 27] rose to redeem the promise he had made on the last sitting of the House (Friday, April 24) relative to the seizure of British vessels containing mail bags seized by the cruisers of the Federal government. He had, he said, consulted the law officers of the Crown, but that it was not desirable at that moment to mention what their opinion was with reference to the instructions issued by Mr. Seward for the guidance of the naval officers of the United States in the capture of British merchant vessels carrying her Majesty's mails from this country to neutral ports. With regard to the case of the Ariel, the result of the remonstrance made by Lord Lyons was that Mr. Seward had written to Mr. Gideon Welles that it was not expedient that the naval officers in charge of the blockade should open the mail bags of a friendly Power duly authenticated by an official seal, but that they should be forwarded with all convenient despatch to their destination. No question had arisen in consequence of these instructions until very recently, and it was only this morning that an official account had reached him, from which it appeared that on the 4th April Mr. Archibald, our consul at New York, received the mails which were taken from the Peterhoff. This gentleman protested against breaking the seal or disturbing the bag, and required that it should be forwarded to its destination. The Federal authorities, on the other hand, insisted that the bag should be opened, and it was opened accordingly, and found to contain several packages all directed to Matamoras. They did not, however, proceed further, and Mr. Archibald reported proceedings to Lord Lyons, who at once wrote to Mr. Seward declaring that the opening of the mail bag was a violation of the instructions before referred to, and Mr. Seward had requested time to reconsider the matter. Subsequently, Mr. Archibald was told that the Prize Court had decided that the letters should be opened, and he was asked to open them, forwarding those which were *bona fide* to their addresses, and handing over to the Prize Court those which related to the cargo of the captured ship. Mr. Archibald declined to be a party to such proceedings, but

the cities of the plains, so that those who could not avail themselves of hill schools might not be shut out from education: and the third was the foundation of a school at or near Darjeeling, for Bengal. The wants of Bengal were placed last in order, on account of the existence of good schools in Calcutta.

3. The first of these steps has been taken. The Simla school is opened in the old cantonment of Jutog, about four miles out of Simla, under the charge of the Rev. S. Slater, recently professor of Hindustani in King's College London, assisted by a trained master from the Battersea College. Though this school will certainly need some additional support hereafter in the way of Exhibitions, or other help towards reducing the cost of education in it, yet for the present it may be left to make its own way.

4. The time has therefore manifestly come when an appeal should be made to the Indian public to take the second step, the establishment of the Diocesan Board. This would be a central Committee, meeting in Calcutta under the Bishop's presidency, raising money to assist local efforts, procuring masters from England, paying their outfits and travelling expenses, obtaining the best school books, establishing prizes and scholarships in schools, facilitating their regular inspection and examination, diffusing information, and advising school managers as to applications for grants-in-aid from Government, and other points on which local Committees are often at fault.

5. Such a board is already organized, and has received liberal support, in the Diocese of Madras. In addition to the duties above mentioned, the Madras Board proposes to take part in the Christian education of natives also, and to establish classes for Scriptural instruction in connection with Government provincial or Zillah schools. That the proposed Calcutta Board should ultimately undertake a similar task would be most desirable; but its power to do so must depend on the support which it receives from the public. And in its infancy it will probably be better not to encumber it with too many objects and duties at once. For the present therefore the work of the Board will be limited to that stated in the preceding paragraph.

6. There is already ample work for such a board in this Diocese. The School Committee at Malacca has asked me to supply them with a schoolmaster, which I know not how to do. The establishment of a school at Moulmein was delayed for a considerable time through the difficulty of procuring a master. As a result of the present movement, schools are coming into existence at Howrah, Allahabad, Seetabuldee, Rangoon, Meerut, Cuttack, and other stations, which will all be benefited by the help and encouragement of a central body, fulfilling such purposes as I have mentioned above.

7. With regard to the religious constitution of schools in connection with this Board, it may be well to reprint a paragraph from my former statement referred to in para: 2.

"The first object [of the Simla school] is to train children to be, by God's blessing, earnest and thoughtful Christians, and it is undoubtedly intended that the teaching should be that of the English Church. Yet considering how rarely it is necessary or desirable to introduce into the education of the young minute points of controverted theology; considering too the mutual toleration and sympathy, which the bond of a common faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, as opposed to Brahmanism, and Mohammedanism, must produce among all Christians in India; I should be very sorry if the school were so conducted as not to be available for the education of children belonging to other Christian bodies also. In order to carry out these principles, the following definite rules seem desirable. In every school connected with the Board there shall be daily prayers, and scriptural instruction shall be regularly given, which all the scholars shall attend without exception. The Chaplain of the Station shall be *ex-officio* a member of the School Committee, and the Master shall be a communicant of the English Church. Regular instruction shall be given at certain times in the Catechism and prayer book; but any child whose parents or guardians are not members of the Church of England, may be excused on application, from learning its distinctive formularies."

8. It is now desired to collect money for the purposes of this Board in two distinct forms. (1) Donations, which shall be invested in Government paper and of which it shall spend the interest only; and (2) Annual subscriptions, to be expended year by year. All persons therefore who see favourable to the plan are requested to support it in either or both of those ways. An encouraging commencement has happily been made. A gentleman in England has placed at the disposal of the Indian Government a considerable sum for the multiplication of Churches and Schools in the three dioceses, and one moiety of the portion of his benefaction alloted to Bengal will be entrusted to the administration of this Board as soon as it is formed."

9. The general scheme sketched above was submitted for the approbation of the late Viceroy, and his Excellency forwarded it to the Home Government, accompanied by a Minute, expressing the cordial concurrence and approbation of himself, Mr. Beadon, and Sir Bartle Frere, who then constituted the Government of India. It received the sanction of Sir Charles Wood, who promised that the help of the State should be given as far as the funds in the grants-in-aid authorized by him will be proportioned to the sums raised by private subscription, there is every encouragement to give it a hearty support, and it is therefore now earnestly commended to the sympathy and liberality of the clergy and laity of this Diocese, as an essential part of the country which we owe to the country in which God's Providence has placed us.

See Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 23rd February 1861.

See Lord Cshning's minute, October 29, 1860, and Sir C. Wood's Despatch Jan. 16, 1861, in the supplement to the *Gazette* referred to above.

10. The main reasons for entering on this new field of benevolence cannot be better stated than in the language of Lord Canning: "Besides the ordinary rate of increase in Eurasian births and in the births of European children in India, and besides what the influence of Europeans into India is gradually becoming larger, and that with the augmentation of our English army, and the advancement of works of English enterprise, the births of English children of mixed marriages in India, cannot fail to be enormously increased. If means for educating these children are not promptly and vigorously encouraged, and aided by the Government, we shall find ill nurtured and uneducated in large towns and stations with a floating population of Indianized English, loosely brought up, and exhibiting most of the worst qualities of both races; whilst the Eurasian population, already so numerous that the means of education offered to it are quite inadequate, will increase more rapidly than ever. I can hardly imagine a more profitless unmanageable community than one so composed. It might be long before it would grow to be what could be called a class dangerous to the State; but a very few years will make it, if neglected, a glaring reproach to the Governmemt, and to the Faith which it will, however ignorant and vicious, nominally profess. On the other hand, if cared for betimes, it will become a source of strength, to British rule, and of usefulness to India."

11. Such are the warning words of one whose life was sacrificed in the service of this country. Let us remember, in connection with them, that while we give a hearty and zealous support to that missionary work, which is of absolutely inestimable value to India, we must not allow its wider, and if I may so speak, more exciting and romantic interest to overshadow the duty of caring for our own countrymen. The Apostle, who may be fitly called the first great missionary, in the midst of the absorbing labour of evangelising two continents, was yet careful to bring "alms to his own nation and offerings," and has warned us that "if any provide not for his own, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." Of those for whom we are now appealing some are strictly "our own," "our own nation," English children of our own blood. Others, though less absolutely identified with us in origin, yet are partakers of the "like precious faith with us" and belong to a race which owes its existence to our occupation of India. In either case the neglect of our poorer and more helpless brethren will be a grievous scandal, and a degradation of Christianity in the eyes of the natives of this country, and therefore the measure now proposed may be regarded as having a direct bearing on missionary operations, and as likely to be, by God's blessing, directly conducive to missionary success.

12. No doubt, the demands on public munificence are already so numerous and so urgent that any one may well pause before he puts forward another. But no Christian Church is fulfilling the whole duty to which it is called, unless, besides, ministering to the spiritual wants of all its members, it also aids in three great works. Of these the first is the temporal relief of the poor and the afflicted; the second is the extension of Christ's Gospel among the heathen; the third is the education of the young. And it is to the last of these three essential parts of Christian duty, that the Church in India is now called.

G. E. L. CALCUTTA.

Bishop's Palace, Easter Monday, 1863.

It is proposed that the first board shall consist of the following members, (with power to add to their number).

The Bishop of Calcutta, President.
The Hon'ble Sir C. Trevelyan, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norman.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Seton Karr.
Captain Williams, R. E.
H. Woodrow, Esq.
The Venerable Archdeacon Pratt.
The Rev. Dr. Kay.
The Rev. E. C. Stuart.
The Rev. T. H. Burn.
The Rev. M. C. Walters, (Secretary.)

Donations and annual subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, by any other member of the Board, or at the Bank of Bengal, *Calcutta Diocesan Educational Fund*.

The following letter, in which Sir Charles Trevelyan signified his acceptance of a seat on the Board, is appended to the appeal, as expressing most forcibly its object and the grounds on which it rests.

CALCUTTA, 12*th April* 1863.

MY DEAR LORD.—I heartily concur both in the object of the Paper which you have sent me, entitled "Proposals for establishing a Board of Education for the Diocese of Calcutta," and in the mode of giving effect to that object, and this good work shall have all the support and help in my power.

The matter ought to be regarded in two distinct points of view, a bare statement of which is sufficient to command assent. The first is the duty we owe to our countrymen and their offspring, who are scattered over the face of this great country, in a manner which makes them peculiarly dependent upon the combined action of their more fortunate Christian and English brethren, in all that relates to the upholding and improvement of their moral and intellectual condition. The other is, that, without such combined, well-sustained action, the Christian minority inevitably becomes absorbed in character and manners in the Hindu and Mahommedan majority (several painful instances of which I could relate), and that portion of the Christian community, which is in most habitual intercourse with the Natives, becomes a scandal, and a stumbling block in the way of their conversion. Example is better than precept; and although no means of instruction are to be neglected, I am of opinion that more can be done for the religious improvement of the natives by exhibiting Christianity to them in all its blessed practical fruits, than by any amount of direct, didactic teaching.

You have, in my opinion, judged wisely in proposing at any rate at first, to confine the Calcutta Diocesan Board to the immediate objects of its institution. Nevertheless, if faithfully and ably administered, it cannot fail to exercise a wholesome influence over the whole field of Indian education.

Believe me, my dear Lord Bishop, very sincerely yours,

C. E. TREVELYAN.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta &c., &c.—*Id.*

THE BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Directors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, for the half-year ended 30th April 1863.

1. Your Directors submit the usual half-yearly statement of account for the approval of Proprietors.

2. The rents collected during the six months ended 30th April 1863 amount to Rs. 82,280-3-0, which about equals the sum realised during the previous half-year; but there has been a gradual clearance of goods from bond during the last 6 or 8 weeks, and these withdrawals, together with a higher assessment since January, have dismissed the surplus available for a Dividend.

3. The surplus amounts to Rs 59,470-4-5, which is nearly equal to 30 Rupees a share—the last declared dividend; but after reserving Rs. 2,000 for the Repair and Building Fund, and Rs. 1,300 for a bonus to your Establishment, which your Directors recommend, the balance is equal to a dividend of 28 Rupees per share, free of income tax.

4. Mr. D. Cowie and Mr. R. B. Mackay go out by rotation. Mr Cowie offers himself for re-election; Mr. T. R. Grant is a candidate for the seat in the direction vacated by Mr. J. N. Bullen, proceeded to Europe; and Mr. Steuart Gladstone for that vacated by Mr. R. B. Mackay.

DAVID COWIE.
WM. MAITLAND.
H. E. BRADDON.
R. B. MACKAY.

Calcutta, 13th May 1863.

At the Half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association held at their Office on Wednesday, the 13th May 1863, *at noon, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously*:—

1. That the report of the Directors be received, and the accounts passed as correct and satisfactory.

2. That a bonus of Rs. 1,300 be given to the establishment as recommended by the Directors.

3. That a dividend of twenty-eight (28) Rupees per share, free of income tax, be declared

4. That the Hon'ble David Cowie, who goes out by rotation, be re-elected a Director; Mr. T. R. Grant be elected a Director in the room of Mr. John N. Bullen, proceeded to Europe; and Mr. Stewart Gladstone be elected a Director in the room of Mr. R. B. Mackay, resigned.

5. That the thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Directors for their services during the past half-year.

JAMES ROME, Chairman.

The Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.—*Englishman, May* 14.

MADRAS.

MILITARY ITEM.—The 2nd Regiment Native Infantry arrived from Burmah, on board the Steamer *Sydney* and Transport *Tubal Cain* early on last Saturday morning and landed at four P.M. the same day and marched to the Vepery Lines.—*Times, May* 18.

SIND.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK OPEN THE AGRA AND U. S. BANK.—We take this opportunity of laying before our local readers a brief account of a frustrated attempt made last night to effect an entrance into the premises occupied by the Kurrachee Branch Agra and United Service Bank:—

At about half-past one o'clock last night (Sunday) the guard on going round the building observed three men nearly naked hiding themselves behind the Bank. He called out to them, when they took to their heels, leaving behind them two pairs of shoes, two iron crowbars, a large chisel, and a quantity of lucifer matches.

The guard gave the alarm, and Mr. Marescaux, the Manager of the Bank who resides on the premises, together with a couple of puttah-wallahs, soon joined him in pursuing the burglars, but as they had a start of a few minutes, and it being a dark night they managed to escape. This morning the Fouzdar sent his Police Subedar to make enquiries in the matter, and endeavours are being made by him to discover the delinquents. Their footsteps have been traced into the native burial ground opposite to the Bank, where a further quantity of lucifer matches have also been found. One of the pairs of shoes apparently belongs to a Sindee and the other to a Pathan.—We shall have some remarks to offer on this subject in our Wednesday's issue.—*Sindian Extraordinary, May* 18.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF THE AGRA BANK.—We give editorial prominence to the subjoined letter in reply to a reference we made on the subject, from Mr. L. M. Marescaux, the Agent of the Agra and United Service Bank, at Kurrachee, describing how a gang of burglars were thwarted in an attempt they made to break into said Bank, on Friday night. In the last few years the Police of the Town has been greatly reduced in strength, more than fifty men having been discharged on grounds of economy. The consequence is, that the lives and property of the inhabitants are not by a long way so secure as they might be, and the evil-disposed are almost lured into the commission of crime. On the Bunder Road for instance, between the Custom House and the Native School, which is a most important quarter, there are only three Police peons stationed, and were even these men always on the alert, they could not possibly guard all the valuable property within the extensive range. Had a Policeman been within call on Sunday night the burglars who attempted to break into the Agra Bank would not have escaped so easily as they did. We commend the matter to the earnest consideration of the authorities:—

TO THE EDITOR OF OUR PAPER.

DEAR SIR,—At about half-past one o'clock last night (Sunday) the guard on going round the building observed three men nearly naked hiding themselves behind the Bank. He called out to them, when they took to their heels, leaving behind them two pairs of shoes, two iron crowbars, a large chisel, and a quantity of lucifer matches.

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L. M. MARESCAUX, Offg. Manager,
Agra & U. S. Bank (Ld.)

Kurrachee, 18th May 1863."—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), May* 19.

COTTON.—The quantity of this staple is daily increasing in Kurrachee, and on a rough calculation it is computed that there are in stock to-day no less than 25,000 bales. The European house's won't touch the article at ruling figures, and the native holders, rather than bate an iota seem disposed to ship on their own account. Several consignments have indeed already been thus made, and so far as we can see this new feature in our trade will develope itself as time rolls on, and result eventually in the establishment of Sind agencies at the European ports with which our city has business relations.—*Id.*

CEYLON.

(*From the Colombo Overland Observer, May* 16.)

In spite of the unprecedentedly hot and trying weather experienced here during the greater part of the past fortnight, we have had no show of lassitude or apathy in our political world; and many questions of interest and importance have been lately brought under public cognizance. Of these, the Military Expenditure of Ceylon still continues to occupy the most prominent position; and it has become the fruitful parent of many other topics, in consequence of the different phases assumed by the controversy.

The practical conclusion which the public have generally and very unanimously adopted, is, that if the Imperial Government be really anxious to curtail the expense incurred here for Military purposes, there is plenty scope for reform—so far as this Island is concerned,—in the severe pruning of an expensive Staff and a reduction of the general Military force maintained.

As if to strengthen the hands of the defenders of colonial rights, at this crisis, complaints, and calls for attention to pressing necessities and requirements are springing up with wonderful prolificness from many quarters. Admitting that coffee-cultivation, though proverbially a precarious pursuit, may be deemed to have obtained a permanent footing in Ceylon: yet, it cannot be supposed for a moment that we look—is a guarantee for a continuance of our present prosperity, or say, more particularly, for the success of our Railway as a speculation,—to the maintenance of this our great branch of industry and riches even on its present scale. On the contrary, our hopes lie in, and our calculations are based upon, a wide extention of that pursuit over thousands of acres yet untouched by the axe or the mamotie of the coffee-planter. Now, the primary and chief requisite to the furtherance of this great element of our existence as a prosperous colony, we have no hesitation in saying, is the opening up of the country by roads; not only substantially maintaining those already formed (and which support already taxes our resources so severely), but the formation of numerous new means of communication, which must also act as feeders to the Railway. This is the great point to be pressed upon the attention of the Home Government. Let us stand still in this respect *now*:—and the Iron Horse when finished, may have little trouble and less profit in carrying down a crop of coffee, which must *then* be annually growing smaller and beautifully less.

In the meantime, doubts are entertained as to the ability of our present Civil Engineers' and Roads' Department, to discharge the many and arduous duties devolving upon it and, we think it is generally felt, its strength might very advantageously be increased. Suggestions have been thrown out and strongly supported, as to the advisability of dividing it as the title palpably indicates; but we fear this is not very feasible, and involves much additional expense. What we would point out as more convenient and likely to prove very satisfactory, would be the appointment of an officer with two or three assistants, specially for the Central Province, which is the great point for attention. The chief post could be filled by the second in rank in the Department, and this arrangement might speedily and effectually be completed.

In regard to our supply of labour, we have the Planters' Association coming forward bodily, and the proposition is laid before them through Mr. A. Brown, "that Government be called upon to expend the money voted for, and not spent upon the roads in each year, in facilitating the importation of labour." And again Captain Bird will move, at the forthcoming meeting,—"that an enquiry be instituted on the subject of the importation of Chinese labour." These Resolutions involve much of grave import to this colony, and the planters do well thus devoting themselves to their examination.

Of the Railway, since our last summary, we have not much to chronicle—one event however must be noted as marking an epoch in the great work's progress, and that is "The firing of the first shot!" on the largest tunnel at Kaduganava, which interesting performance, took place very quietly we suppose, on Monday the 11th instant. A good idea of the nature of the rock or material to be encountered in the boring operations, will be acquired very shortly; but meantime sanguine hopes are entertained that these tunnels will prove comparatively easy matters to one who has had experience with the hard iron-stone of the Bhore Ghaut. The longest tunnel will be about three hundred and sixty yards, and the completion of this length of boring, will of course, require much time. At another point, not far from this work, where a second though much smaller tunnel is required, the blasting operations may interfere somewhat with the free course of traffic on the Kandy road, which passes about eighty yards from the spot; this however can be easily managed after a short time. The monsoon rains, of which a taste has been afforded us already, will likely hinder active operations, during their continuance; but we are glad to say that all parties are going heartily and earnestly to work. It affords us pleasure to bear testimony to the cordial co-operation and activity of the Government Engineers with Mr. Molesworth at their head—the more so as certain circumstances rendered the advent of this body here, rather unpopular.

His Excellency, though not permanently recovered from his recent illness, succeeded in going as far as Badulla on his proposed trip—its extension to Happootella during the given up for the time. No doubt, good will result from even this short and passing visit; though some grumblers are slyly remarking that a fair opinion could not be got of the usual state of the Badulla and Newera Ellia road, owing to the very fine weather during the Governor's journey.

The distribution of coffee is thus noted:—

DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE CROP EXPORTED FROM CEYLON, FROM 1ST OCT. 1862 TO 10TH MAY 1863.

Places.	*Plantation.*	*Native.*	*Total.*
LONDON	Cwt. 343,843	110,484	453,967
FALMOUTH	,, 296	5,904	6,200
NEW YORK	,, ———	10,503	10,503
GIBRALTAR	,, 1,484	5,225	6,709
BORDEAUX	,, 3,646	6,257	9,903
BELLEISLE	,, ———	8,828	8,828
MELBOURNE	,, 4,239	1,303	5,542
SYDNEY	,, 3,365	166	3,531
ADELAIDE	,, 3,398	148	3,545
MAURITIUS	,, ———	1,781	1,781
Total.....	369,912	150,600	520,512

More accurate calculations can now be formed of this season's total out-turn, and they certainly point to some figure *under*, rather than *above*, 750,000 cwts. The Badulla and Happootella coffee has of course yet to come forward, but there are very few bandies now threading their way from any other of our planting districts. The prospects of the coming crop have considerably improved in every hot and dry weather lately experienced—and a fair average is now expected.

The south-west monsoon has not yet fairly set in; but seems nigh at hand judging from several thunderstorms occurring during the last few days.—The health of the country, we are sorry to say, is not all that could be wished: small-pox prevails in Colombo and Galle to a considerable extent, and many other ailments, aggravated we suppose by the abnormal weather, are complained of.

The London Mail of 10th April arrived at Galle on 5th instant, per steamer *Simla*, and we have since received via Bombay, as usual, later advices and quotations, say down to 18th and 25th April: the latter being especially satisfactory as regards produce.

Here, the weather continued fine, until within the last four or five days, when the S. W. Moonsoon made its appearance; but it has set in quietly this year.

IMPORTS.—The "Amber Witch" from the Clyde with general cargo for this and Madras, is our only arrival since last Mail. The fortnight has been exceedingly quiet, and there have been but few transactions in staple Cotton Goods.

The few sales of Grey Shirtings made, shew a slight advance in the prices paid, and in the absence of adequate supplies, there appear to be no reason why prices should not be maintained at fully their present level. *Rice* continues extremely dull and overstocked, notwithstanding the diminished Imports during the last month or six weeks.

EXPORTS.—Produce generally scarce and prices very firm.

PLANTATION COFFEE.—14s. per bushel of parchment in Colombo.

NATIVE COFFEE.—56s. 6d. per cwt., unpicked and undried in Colombo has been paid, and the article is extremely scarce even at this price.

COCOANUT OIL.—Firm at 32s. 6d. to 33s. per cwt. without casks; and Copperah scarce.

TENNIVELLY COTTON.—Rupees 240 per Candy, for delivery in three months.

FREIGHTS to London are firm at:—

For Cocoanut Oil...	80s
,, Coffee in Casks	100s
,, ,, Bags.....	50s to 60s
,, Broken Stowage, &c.....	30s
,, Cinnamon	70s to 75s
,, Cotton from Tuticoreen ...	90s

EXCHANGE on London, 6 months' sight, the same. Bank Bills, 3 per cent Discount.

Credits and Documents 4 per cent to 5 per cent Discount.

It is with regret, we learn that His Excellency Sir Charles MacCarthy has had a relapse of his former attack and is now delayed from indisposition at Newera Ellia,—whither he had gone, bent on the praiseworthy duty of inspecting with his own eyes the much-abused Badulla and Newera Ellia Road.

We trust that the bracing climate experienced at Newera Ellia, may have a beneficial effect and a permanent recovery be shortly established.

THE RAILWAY.—We observe that the ship *Prince of Wales*, from Bombay bound for Singapore, has called at this port with some 250 labourers, 100 bullocks and a number of sheep, for our Railway Contractor. Further additions to the labour force are shortly expected; among others we hear of a detachment of 500 men, including 200 miners, being ready at Negapatam. This batch is intended to be stationed at Kaduganawa on their arrival, being well adapted for the peculiar operations at that point.

H. I. M. S. S. "GARONNE."—We observe that his French Majesty's steam ship *Garonne*, on her way from Saigon to Suez with invalids and soldiers, arrived at Trincomalie on the 29th ultimo.

ASSAULT ON NATIVE SERVANTS.

(*From the Calcutta Englishman, May* 14.)

How many warnings, we wonder, will be needed before European masters will learn the absolute danger, the foolish risk, of touching Natives servants or others—in haste or anger? We got an alarming notice yesterday of "another brutal murder by a Railway official" so manifestly exaggerated that we took the most immediate and direct means of getting at the true facts of what is at best a most lamentable case, though with none of the elements of murder in it. We believe the following account to be a reliable statement of the real facts:—

Mr. Glinn, an engineer, in charge of some of the works of the Branch Railway Company on their Nulhatee line and located in temporary mat bungalows and stores, discovered on Sunday afternoon that an outhouse surrounded by large quantities of valuable property was on fire. Naturally anxious for the safety of this property, Mr. Glinn called to some dozen or so of Natives, looking on as only Natives can at the growing blaze, to bring water to assist in putting out the fire. Of course his request was quite unheeded, and rushing up to the nearest man, who was a *dhobee*, Mr. Glinn, in his urgency, struck him on the face: the man fell over a *bund*, and, though showing no external mark, bleeding, nor other sign of injury, he died very shortly after. The only blow having been struck upon the face, and being so slight as to draw no blood nor leaving any trace, there is no doubt that the *post mortem* examination, which would of course be made, will have shown the man to have been one of the members of his class who have diseased spleen to such extent that a simple fall may kill them. But we repeat our oft-repeated protest that it is alike impolitic, dangerous, and unmanly in Europeans to strike poor wretches who may be even frightened to death, without any infliction of really mortal physical injury.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London..... Rs. 4 to 12
Sponges ..... 1 to 20
Hairbrushes (Gosnell & Co.) ..... 3 to 5
Browne and White Turkish Towels (a dozen)..... 12 to 36
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes 2 to 20
Thermometers ..... 2 to 5
Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from ..... 20 to 35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise. 4 to 40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved... 25 to 30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from 20 to 50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever..... 700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever 600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds..... 400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved..... 300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.
A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. MCCOMBIE and WRIGHT's, either on sale or hire.
Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.
Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.
Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.
Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.
Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.
A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to MCCOMBIE & WRIGHT

Auction Announcements.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a double Barrelled Rifle by Brown and Rodda, and a double Barrelled Gun by Westley Richards. Apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

A small batch of fine Champagne Cognac, by Goudin Freres, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Each.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pair of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th May 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, White Jaconets, ready-made Clothes, consisting of Cashmere and Colored Flannel Coats, 2 Cases Scotch Lawn White Handkerchiefs, 1 Case Lady's Belts, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Cigar Cases, 1 Case Black Lead Pencils, fancy Pocket Leather Purses, Riding and Hunting Whips, and sundry other fancy articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th May 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a small and select Invoice of Carte de Visite Albums, of various chaste designs, which are well worthy of inspection. They are now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 ,, ,, Longcloth.
800 ,, ,, Madapollams.
600 ,, ,, T Cloth.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
3 Cases Bleached Longcloth.
2 ,, ,, Handkerchiefs.
100 dozen quarts Champagne.
A few dozen quarts and pints Port Wine.

ALSO

4 Tons Blister Steel.

We recommend this strongly to consumers as it can be warranted to be of the best quality.

SALE OF GUNJO "PALKEE."

On account of the creditors of Thucker Mooljee Thackersey.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Gunjo *Palkee*, of 200 candies Burthen, with Gear, as she now lies at Boree Bunder.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PRINCES PATENT PARK PHAETON.

A beautiful little Carriage of this form for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

SHERRY.

Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
in quarts ..... Rs. 13 per doz.

A few Bon letter Carriages, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each to close an account.

Bombay, 25th May 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, SQUARE PIANO, THURSTON'S SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, WITH LAMPS, &c., &c., AT "MORLEY HALL," UPPER COLABA.

ON TUESDAY, the 26th; and WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by Public Auction at his residence, "Morley Hall," Upper Colaba, all the elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of JOHN FARRAN, Esq., (proceeding to England); the same comprises a set of rich cut Glass Ware, "vine leaf" pattern quart Decanters, Jugs, a glass Colabra Set, a Blue with Red and White Gold Band Bordered Dinner Sets, a handsome Green and Gold Tea Set, Green and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of 4 Plated Dish Covers, pairs of Oblong and round Entree and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Gravy and Pickle Frames, Salvers, open worked Bottle Stands, handsome Epergne with Dish, Tea Kettles and Coffee Pots, a set of best Plated Tea Set; Double Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, sets of Plated "king's pattern Spoons and Forks, Liquor Frames, a box of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, Rummers, &c., sets of Cutlery, a large Blackwood Dining Table for 30 persons, Sideboards, Dumb Waiter, Arm Chairs, Tea Poys, Screens, Drugget Carpets, a first-rate single Barrel Rifle, in case, complete by "Whitworth," a single Barrel Gun in case by "Westley Richards," a superior double Barreled Rifle in case by "Charles Moore," a Revolver in case, and the furniture all carved Blackwood such as Circular Table, plated 3-light and single Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, Bronze Table and Solar Lamps, English Brussels Carpets, open-worked Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation, Half-backed, and Divan Couches, Easy Chairs, open-carved Tea Poys, Chiffoniers, large and small China Jars and Vases, an English light Basket Carriage, Stable Gear, &c.

"Pennywhistle," A Grey Arab Horse, a first-rate Hack.
"Whalebone," a well-bred Horse, and a fine goer, 14-3½.
"Moonshine," Do. Do. 14-3½.
A Decent Pony.

One very handsome high-caste Bay Horse, with black points, height 14-2, suitable for double or single Harness.

One very handsome Sociable, with Canopy, by Whittingham, Holman & Co., Long Acre.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property is now on view.

N.-B.—The Horses, Carriages, and the Billiard Table will be put up precisely at 1 P. M. on the first day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CROCKERY, &c., AT GAMDAVEE, CHOWPATTY, ON THE LAST CROSS ROAD TO THE BREACH.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, a few Articles of good Drawing-room Furniture, Books, a Dinner Set, Glassware, Crockery, Sundries, &c. &c., the property of Mr. ROBERT MAIDMENT, at his residence, Gamdavee, Chowpatty.

The property will be on view from Monday, the 25th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 4 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 4th June next, the Valuable Landed Property belonging to J. S. TATE, Esq., Civil Engineer, "Roseville Cottage," near the line of Railway between Khandalla and Lanowlee, with another Bungalow and Out-houses, and an extensive well, land, out-garden well stocked with shrubs and plants, situated in a most healthy and cool situation, and there is a well of good water close by.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th May 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(From 21st May 1863, and until further notice.)

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	3 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	6 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
21½	Byculla ..... ,,	9 22	3 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	6 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... ,,	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	10 32	...	2 56
8	MAHIM..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9½	COORLA .. .. Dep.	9 45